

The Gazette



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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 26th February 1958:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
6	S. O. 72, dated the 17th February 1958.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 254 of 195
7	S. O. 116, dated the 20th February 1958.	Ditto.	Corrigendum to notification No. 317/58, dated 17th February 1958.
8	S. O. 117, dated the 24th February 1958.	Ministry of Finance	Nomination of Shri M. V. Rangachari, as a director of the State Bank of India.
	S. O. 118, dated the 24th February 1958.	Ditto.	Nomination of Shri A. K. Roy as a director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India.
9	S. O. 151, dated the 26th February 1958.	Ministry of Labour and Employments	Appointment of a body to hold a formal inquiry into the causes of accident in the Chinakuri Colliery on 19th February, 1958.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

## ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 6th February 1958

S.O. 164.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951

(XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. BR-P/72/57(188) dated the 4th November, 1957 has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Shrikrishna Prasad Singh,  
Congress Nagar, Kadamkuan,  
Patna-3.

[No. BR-P/72/57(188-R).]

*New Delhi, the 24th February 1958*

**S.O. 165.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. MR-P/401/57(178) dated the 17th October, 1957 has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Lalren Mayum Ibungohal Singh,  
Chingakham Leikal,  
P. O. Imphal, Manipur.

[No. MR-P/401/57(178-R)/6789.]

**S.O. 166.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. BR-P/60/57(98) dated the 27th September, 1957 has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

Shri Mishra Nageshwar,  
Shreedhar Press, Laxmipur,  
Laherlasarai, Darbhanga.

[No. BR-P/60/57(98-R).]

By Order,

S. C. ROY, Secy.

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## MINISTRY OF LAW

*New Delhi, the 28th February 1958*

**S.O. 167.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Rule 8B of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), the Central Government hereby cancels the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. S.R.O. 350, dated the 22nd January, 1958, appointing Shri S. D. Pyne, Solicitor, M/s. Pyne & Pyne, Solicitors and Notaries, 18, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta as Government Pleader for the purposes of the said Order.

[No. F.66(1)/58-J.]

B. N. LOKUR, Jt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS***New Delhi, the 26th February 1958*

**S.O. 168.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, (with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.R.O. 607, dated the 28th February, 1957), namely:—

In Part I of the said Schedule, after the existing entries, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“26. Railway Inspectorate Service (Class I).”

[No. 7/53/57-Ests(A).]

P. SITARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE****(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 17th February 1958*

**S.O. 169.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) S.R.O. 627, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In Part II of the said Schedule, under the head “National Savings Organisation” for “District Organiser; Lady Organiser; Upper Division Clerk; Head Clerk; Lower Division Clerk; Stenographer; Driver; Operator in Regional Offices” in column 1 and the entries relating thereto in columns 2 to 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
District Organiser; Lady Organiser; Head Clerk; Upper Division Clerk, in Regional Offices.	National Savings Commissioner	National Savings Commissioner.  Regional National Savings Officer (Class I)	All  (i) to (iii)	Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs. National Savings Commissioner.
Lower Division Clerk; Steno- grapher; Driver; Operator in Re- gional Offices.	Regional Na- tional Savings Officer (Class I)	Regional National Savings Officer (Class I)	All	National Savings Commissioner.

[No. F. 55(2)-Adm./57.]

N. PARASURAMAN, Under Secy.

**(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 20th February 1958*

**S.O. 170.**—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 34 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948), the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, hereby appoints Messrs. S.

Vaidyanath Aiyar and Company, New Delhi, as one of the two auditors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ending 30th June, 1958.

[No. F. 2(114)-Corp/57.]

**S.O. 171.**—It is notified for general information that in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 34 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948), Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, Chartered Accountants, 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, have been elected by the parties mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act, as one of the two auditors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ending with the 30th June, 1958.

[No. F. 2(114)-Corp/57.]

S. S. SHARMA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

*New Delhi, the 25th February 1958*

**S.O. 172.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5-B of the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 (6 of 1942), the Central Government hereby directs that the power or authority exercisable by the Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the said Act shall be exercisable also by the Director of Handlooms, Trivandrum, in relation to the reconstitution, reorganisation or dissolution of the Travancore Sreemollam Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum.

[No. 4 (4)Tex(c)/57.]

M. S. SADASIVAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 27th February 1958*

**S.O. 173.**—It is hereby notified that under rule 17 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957, the resignation tendered by Shri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, of his membership of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, is accepted with effect from the 10th February, 1958 i.e. on the expiry of twenty days from the date of receipt by Government of the letter of resignation.

[No. 5(1)/58-KVE.]

A. J. MUKARJI, Under Secy.

## ORDER

*New Delhi, the 25th February 1958*

**S.O. 174.**—In pursuance of rule 9 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, made under section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (85 of 1951), the Central Government hereby ratifies the appointment of Shri L. N. Mathur as a substitute to take the place of Shri P. N. Murti, an official member of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of electric motors and of machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy (excluding house service meters and panel instruments), for the purpose of attending the 8th meeting of the said Council which was held in New Delhi on the 21st February, 1958.

[No. 4(6)IA(II)(G)/58.]

## CORRIGENDUM

*New Delhi, the 25th February 1958*

**S.O. 175.**—In the late Ministry of Heavy Industries Order S.R.O. 410, dated the 1st February, 1957, published in Part II—Section 3 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 1st February, 1957:—

For "Shri S. A. Gadkary, Technical Adviser, H.E.E.P., Ministry of Production, New Delhi."

Read "Shri S. A. Gadkary, Director, H.E.E.P. Ltd., Gadkary Sadan, 95/48, Diplomatic Enclave, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi."

[No. 4(6)IA(II)(G)/58.]

P. V. B. MENON, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 17th February 1958

**S.O. 176.**—In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-section (t) of Section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby re-nominate Shri Laxminivas Ramlal Generiwal, Seetarambagh, Hyderabad (Dn) and Shri R. L. Badhwar, Chief Research Officer, Minor Forest Products, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, as members of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1958 for a period of 3 years.

[No. 6-3/58-Com.I.]

MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 17th February 1958

**S.O. 177.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation No. S.R.O. 632, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

1. In Part II relating to General Central Service, Class III,—

(a) Under the heading "Central Claims Organisation", for "All posts" in column 1 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Posts of Superintendent, Accountant and Assistant.	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	All	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.
Other Class III posts.	Officer-in-Charge, Central Claims Organisation.	Officer-in-Charge, Central Claims Organisation.	All	Deputy Secretary Ministry of Rehabilitation." ;

(b) Under the heading "Training and Work Centre, Arab-ki-Sarai, New Delhi", after the existing entries, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Office of the Appellate Officer (Separation), New Delhi.

All posts	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	All	Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.
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Office of the Competent Officer, Delhi.

All posts	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	All	Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation."
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Social Welfare and  
Rehabilitation Di-  
rectorate, New  
Delhi.

All posts	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.	All	Secretary, Minis- try of Rehabili- tation.
Office of the Custo- dians of Evacuee Property and their sub offices.				
All posts	Custodian	Custodian	All	Deputy Chief Settlement Com- missioner-cum-De- puty Custodian General.
Pay and Accounts Organisation at New Delhi/Bom- bay/Calcutta.				
Subordinate Ac- counts Service.	Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.	Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.	All	Secretary, Mi- nistry of Re- habilitation.
Clerical Services (including steno- graphers, typists, and Cashiers etc.).	Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.	Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.	All	Secretary, Minis- try of Reha- bilitation.
		Pay and Accounts (i) to (iii) Officer.		Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.

2. In Part III relating to General Central Service, Class IV,—

- (a) For the heading "Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi" and the entries thereunder, the following heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

Offices of the Cus-  
todian of Evacuee  
Property and their  
sub-offices.

All posts	Deputy Custodian; or where there is no such officer, Custodian of Evacuee Property.	Deputy Custodian; or where there is no such officer, Custodian of Evacuee Property.	All	Custodian of Evacuee Property where disciplinary authority is Deputy Cus- todian; other- wise Deputy Custodian General.
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- (b) Under the heading "Property Organisation at Karachi and Lahore" for "All posts at Karachi" and "All posts at Lahore" in column i and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

All posts	Under Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.	Under Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.	All	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.
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- (c) below the entries relating to "Training and Work Centre, Arab-ki-Sarai, New Delhi", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Office of the App-  
ellate Officer (Se-  
paration), New  
Delhi.

All Posts	Under Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.	Under Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation	All	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.
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Office of the Com-  
petent Officer,  
Delhi.

All posts	Under Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.	Under Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.	All	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Re- habilitation.
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Social Welfare and  
Rehabilitation Di-  
rectorate, New  
Delhi.

All posts

Honorary Direc-  
tor, Social Wel-  
fare and Reha-  
bilitation Direc-  
torate.

Hony. Director, All  
Social Welfare  
and Rehabilitation  
Directorate.

Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Re-  
habilitation.

Central Claims Or-  
ganisation New  
Delhi.

All posts,

Officer-in-charge,  
Central Claims  
Organisation.

Officer-in-charge, All  
Central Claims  
Organisation.

Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Re-  
habilitation.

Pay and Accounts  
Organisation, New  
Delhi/Bombay/Cal-  
cutta.

All posts

Pay and Accounts  
Officer.

Pay and Accounts All  
Officer.

Chief Pay and  
Accounts Officer."

[No. 2/8/57-AV.]

V. P. BHATNAGAR, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

*New Delhi, the 26th February 1958*

**S.O. 178.**—The following draft of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1958, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, (9 of 1948) is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 4 for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st May, 1958.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

### Draft Scheme

#### DOCK WORKERS (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) SCHEME, 1958

#### PART I

#### GENERAL

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Scheme shall be called the "Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1958".

(2) This Scheme shall apply to major ports.

(3) This Scheme shall come into force on the.....1958 except clauses 12(2), 16, 19, 20 and 21 which shall come into force on such date or dates as may be notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government

2. **Definitions.**—In this Scheme, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Act" means the "Dock Workers (Regulations of Employment) Act, 1948";

(2) "dock" means any dock, wharf or quay and shall include any warehouse or store place belonging to owners, trustees or conservators of, and situated in or in the vicinity of, the dock, wharf or quay and any railway line or siding on or used in connection with the dock, wharf or quay but not forming part of a State railway;

(3) "Form" means a form appended to this Scheme;

(4) "Inspector" means any person appointed under section 6 of the Act;

- (5) "Port Authority" means the person having the general management and control of dock; provided that if any other person has, by exclusive right to occupation of any part of a dock, acquired the general management and control of such part, he shall be deemed to be the "Port Authority" in respect of that part;
- (6) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Scheme;
- (7) the words "dock worker" and "employer" have the meanings assigned to them under the Act;

**3. Powers of Inspectors.**—(1) An Inspector may enter with such assistance (if any) as he thinks fit, any dock or vessel where dock workers are employed, and—

- (i) inspect, examine, any building, plant, machinery, appliance or equipment used in connection with the loading, unloading, movement or storage of cargoes or in connection with preparation of ships or other vessels for the receipt or discharge of cargoes or leaving port;
- (ii) examine any register or other document relating to the employment of dock workers;
- (iii) take on the spot or otherwise the statements of any persons or hold enquiries which he may consider necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Scheme, provided that no person shall be compelled to answer any question or give any evidence tending to incriminate himself;

(2) The Port Authorities, the employers of dock workers and owners of machinery or plant shall afford all reasonable facilities to the Inspector for entry, inspection, examination or enquiry under this Scheme.

**4. Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences.**—(1) Notice of any accident in a dock which either—

- (a) causes loss of life to a dock worker, or
- (b) disables a dock worker from work on which he was employed for the rest of the day or shift on which the accident occurred, shall forthwith be sent by telegram, telephone or special messenger within four hours of the occurrence; to—
  - (i) the Inspector notified for the purpose;
  - (ii) the relatives of—
    - (a) deceased dock worker in case of fatal accident; and
    - (b) the dock worker injured, in case the injury is of such a serious nature that the dock worker is likely to be disabled from work for more than ten days; and
  - (iii) in the case of fatal accidents only,
    - (a) the officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station, and
    - (b) the District Magistrate or if the District Magistrate by order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate;

Provided that a notice of any accident of which notice is sent in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1884 or the Petroleum Act, 1934 or the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, need not be sent in accordance with this sub-paragraph.

(2) Where any accident causing disablement is notified under this sub-paragraph and after notification thereof results in the death of the dock worker disabled, notice in writing of the death shall be sent to the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) immediately the death occurs.

(3) The following classes of dangerous occurrences shall forthwith be reported to the Inspector in the manner described in sub-paragraph (1) whether death or disablement is caused or not:—

- (i) collapse or failure of a lifting machinery used in raising or lowering of persons or goods, and breakage or failure of ropes, chains, or other appliances forming part of lifting machinery or the overturn turning or displacement of a crane;
- (ii) collapse or subsidence of any wall, floor, gallery, roof, platform, staging and means of access provided in accordance with this Scheme;



- (iii) bursting of a vessel containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure other than plant which comes within the scope of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923;
- (iv) explosion or fire causing damage to any room or place in which dock workers are employed;
- (v) explosion of a receiver or vessel used for the storage, at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

(4) Every notice given under sub-paragraph (1) or sub-paragraph (3) shall be confirmed within 96 hours of the occurrence by sending a written report to the Inspector in Form I provided that in case of an accident under clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1), such written report need be sent only when the dock worker is disabled from work on which he was employed for more than fortyeight hours immediately after the accident.

**5. Notification of certain Diseases.**—(1) When a dock worker contracts any disease specified in Schedule 1 a notice in Form II shall be sent forthwith to the Inspector.

(2) If any medical practitioner attends on a dock worker who is or was employed in the dock and who is, or is believed by the medical practitioner to be, suffering from any disease specified in the aforesaid Schedule, the medical practitioner shall without delay send, addressed to "Chief Adviser Factories, Ministry of Labour and Employment New Delhi", a notice stating the name and full postal address of the patient and the disease which in the opinion of the medical practitioner the patient is suffering from, and the name and other particulars of the dock or of the place in which the patient is or was last employed.

Any medical practitioner who fails to send any notice in accordance with the requirements of this sub-paragraph shall be liable to fine which may extend upto rupees fifty.

**6. Duties of Port Authorities etc.**—Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Scheme—

- (1) It shall be the duty of every Port Authority to comply with the provisions under Part II (Health) and Part III (Welfare) of this Scheme and such of the requirements under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme as affect the safety in the dock or any part of the dock, where dock workers are employed, and of any dock worker in the course of performance of any work in so far as the requirements fall within the scope of the general management and control of the docks in the port.
- (2) (a) It shall be the duty of every employer of dock workers who by himself, his agents or employees, carries on any of the operations in which dock workers are employed, to comply with the requirements of paragraphs 4 and 5 under this Part and with such of the requirements under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme as—
  - (i) affect any dock worker employed by him in the course of performing any work on his behalf;
  - (ii) relate to any work, act or operation performed or about to be performed by such employer.
- (b) It shall also be the duty of every employer of dock workers who by himself, his agents or employees, erects or alters any staging or works or uses machinery or plant or part thereof to which this Scheme applies, to comply with such of the requirements under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme as relate to the erection or alteration of the staging and to work or use the machinery or plant in a manner which complies with the provisions relating thereto under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the owner of machinery or plant to erect, instal and maintain the machinery or plant in a manner which complies with the provisions relating thereto under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme.
- (4) It shall be the duty of every dock worker to comply with the requirements of such paragraphs as relate to the performance of an act by his and to cooperate in carrying out the requirements of this Scheme.

and if he discovers any defect in the dock, staging, machinery or plant, to report such defect without unreasonable delay to his employer, his foreman or other person in authority.

**7. Other Obligations of dock workers.**—(1) No dock worker shall wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance, convenience or other equipment provided in pursuance of this Scheme for the purposes of securing the health, safety or welfare of the dock workers, and where any means, appliance, convenience or equipment for securing health, safety or welfare is provided for the use of any such dock worker under this Scheme, he shall use the means, appliance, convenience or equipment. No dock worker shall wilfully and without reasonable cause do anything likely to endanger himself or others.

(2) No dock worker shall, unless duly authorised or in case of any emergency, remove or interfere with any fencing, plant or machinery, ladder, life-saving means or appliances, lights, staging or other things whatsoever required to be provided under this Scheme. If removed, such things shall be restored at the end of the period during which their removal was authorised or at the end of the emergency, as the case may be, by the persons last engaged in the work that necessitated such removal.

## PART II

### HEALTH

**8. Cleanliness.**—Every place in the dock where dock workers are employed, and all areas in the dock which are in proximity to the place in the dock where dock workers are employed, shall be kept clean and free from rubbish or effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

**9. Drinking Water.**—(1) In every dock, effective arrangements shall be made to provide and maintain at suitable points conveniently situated for all dock workers employed therein a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water.

(2) All such points shall be legibly marked "drinking water centre" in a language understood by a majority of the dock workers employed in the dock, and no such point shall be situated within twenty feet of any washing place, urinal or latrine unless a shorter distance is approved in writing by the Inspector.

(3) In every dock, the drinking water supplied to the dock workers shall from the 1st April to the 31st October in every year, be cooled by ice or other effective method:

Provided that if ice is placed in the drinking water, the ice shall be clean and wholesome and shall be obtained only from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer of the Port.

(4) The drinking water centres shall be sheltered from the weather and adequately drained.

(5) Every drinking water centre shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition and if necessary shall be in charge of a suitable person who shall distribute the water. Such person shall be provided with clean clothes while on duty.

(6) Storage tanks or containers shall be always kept in clean and hygienic condition.

(7) The Inspector may by order in writing direct the Port Authority to obtain, at such time or at such intervals as he may direct, a report from the Health Officer of the Port as to the fitness for human consumption of the water supplied to the workers, and in every case to submit to the Inspector a copy of such report as soon as it is received from the Health Officer.

**10. Latrines and Urinals.**—(1) In every dock, sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided and shall be conveniently situated and accessible to dock workers at all times while they are at work.

(2) Separate enclosed accommodation shall be provided for male and female workers wherever female workers are likely to be employed. Such accommodation shall be adequately lighted and ventilated.

(3) The floors and internal walls, up to a height of at least three feet, of the latrines and urinals and the sanitary blocks shall be laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth polished impervious surface.

(4) All such accommodation shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. The floors, portions of the walls of sanitary blocks upto a height of three feet so laid or finished as to provide smooth polished impervious surface and the sanitary pans of latrines and urinals shall be thoroughly swept and cleaned at least once a day with suitable detergents or disinfectants or with both.

(5) Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.

(6) The walls, ceilings and partitions of every latrine and urinal shall be whitewashed or colour-washed and the white-washing or colour-washing shall be repeated at least once in four months:

Provided that this subparagraph shall not apply to latrines and urinals, the walls, ceilings or partitions of which are laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth polished impervious surface and that they are washed with suitable detergents and disinfectants at least once in four months.

(7) Where piped water supply is available a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible, shall be provided in or near such latrine accommodation.

(8) When piped water supply is not available, provision shall be made to store adequate quantity of water near the latrine.

**11. Spittoons.**—(1) In every ware-house or store-place in a dock where dock workers are likely to be employed there shall be provided a sufficient number of spittoons in convenient places and they shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.

(2) No person shall spit within such ware-houses or store-places except in the spittoons provided for the purpose and a notice containing this provision and the penalty for its violation shall be prominently displayed at suitable places.

(3) Whoever spits in contravention of sub-paragraph (2) shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five rupees.

(4) The spittoons shall be one of the following types:—

(a) a galvanized iron container with a conical funnel shaped cover. A layer of suitable disinfectant liquid shall always be maintained in the container; or

(b) a container filled with dry, clean sand, and covered with a layer of bleaching powder; or

(c) any other type approved by the Inspector.

(5) The spittoon mentioned in sub-paragraph 4(a) shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once every day; and the spittoon mentioned in sub-paragraph 4(b) shall be cleaned by scrapping out the top layer of sand as often as necessary or at least once every day.

**12. Lighting.**—(1) All places in a dock where dock workers are employed and any dangerous parts of the regular road or pathway over the dock forming the approach to any such place from the nearest highway, shall be safely and efficiently lighted.

(2) The general illumination in areas on the dock where dock workers have to pass shall be at least 5 lux (0.5 ft. candle) and at places where dockworkers are employed, the illumination shall be at least 20 lux (2 ft. candles), without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination needed at particularly dangerous places.

(3) The means of artificial lighting shall, so far as is practicable, be such as to prevent glare or formation of shadows to such an extent as to cause risk of accident to any dock worker.

**13. Ventilation and Temperature.**—Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every dock for securing and maintaining in every building or an enclosure where dock workers are employed adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air, and such temperature and air movement as will secure to dock workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort and prevent injury to health.

## PART III

## WELFARE

**14. Washing Facilities.**—(1) In every dock, adequate and suitable facilities for washing shall be provided and maintained for the use of the dock workers employed therein and such facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

(2) The washing facilities shall include:—

- (i) (a) a trough with taps or jets at intervals of not less than two feet, or
- (b) wash-basins with taps attached thereto, or
- (c) taps on stand-pipes, or
- (d) circular throughs of the fountain type, and

(ii) where necessary, showers controlled by taps.

(3) The Inspector may, having regard to the needs and habits of the dock workers, fix the scale in which the aforementioned types of facilities shall be installed in any dock.

(4) (a) Every trough and basin shall have a smooth impervious surface and shall be fitted with a waste pipe.

(b) The floor or ground under and in the immediate vicinity of every trough, tap, jet, wash basin, stand pipe and shower shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface and shall be adequately drained.

(5) The water supply to the washing facilities shall be adequate having regard to the number of dock workers employed in the dock, and shall be from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer of the Port.

**15. First-Aid-Appliances.**—(1) In every dock, there shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible during all working hours a sufficient number of first-aid boxes or cup-boards: Provided that the distance of the nearest first-aid box or cup-board shall be not more than 200 m. (one furlong) from any working place.

(2) Nothing excepting appliances or requisites for first aid shall be kept in the boxes and cup-boards referred to in sub-paragraph (1) and all such boxes and cup-boards shall be kept in the charge of a responsible person who is trained in first-aid treatment and who shall always be readily available during working hours.

(3) Each first-aid box or cup-board shall be distinctly marked "FIRST AID" and shall be equipped with the articles specified in Schedule II:

Provided that where an Inspector is of the opinion that owing to the number of first-aid boxes or cup-boards provided and the availability of extra facilities, such as well equipped ambulance room, the standard prescribed in the said Schedule may be relaxed, he may, subject to confirmation by the Central Government, issue a certificate in writing, specifying the extent to which the relaxation is given:

Provided further that before revoking a certificate the Inspector shall give the Port Authorities a reasonable opportunity to make its representation.

(4) A sufficient number of standard Army Pattern or "Furlay" telescopic handle stretchers complete with slings shall be provided at convenient places so as to be readily available in an emergency.

**16. Ambulance Room.**—(1) In every dock where more than five hundred dock workers are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room, which shall be in charge of a qualified nurse or other person trained in first-aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours.

(2) The ambulance room or dispensary shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of first-aid treatment and rest. It shall have a floor area of at least 10 sqm. (100 sq. ft.) and smooth hard and impervious walls and floor and shall be adequately ventilated and lighted by both natural and artificial means. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided and the room shall be equipped with the articles specified in Schedule III.

(3) A record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the ambulance room shall be kept and produced to the Inspector when required.

**17. Ambulances Carriage.**—There shall be provided for use at every dock at which the total number of dock workers at any time exceeds fifty, a suitably constructed motor ambulance carriage or launch maintained in good condition for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, unless arrangements have been made for obtaining such a carriage or launch when required from a hospital or other place situated not more than 3 km. (two miles) from the dock, and in telephone communication therewith.

**18. Notices.**—Notices shall be exhibited in prominent positions at every dock stating:—

- (a) the position of each first-aid box or cup-board and the place where the person in charge thereof can be found,
- (b) the position of the ambulance room, the stretchers or other appliances, and
- (c) the position of the ambulance carriage or, where it is not provided, the position of the nearest telephone and the name and telephone number of the hospital or other place from which such carriage may be obtained.

**19. Canteens.**—(1) In any dock or in any part of a dock wherein more than two hundred and fifty dock workers are ordinarily employed, an adequate canteen in or near the dock, shall be provided and maintained, for the use of all dock workers, and shall function at all times when twenty five or more dock workers are employed at a time.

(2) The Port Authority shall submit for the approval of Inspector plans and site plan, in duplicate, of the building to be constructed or adapted for use as a canteen.

(3) An adequate number of mobile canteens shall be provided at every dock with provision for serving tea and light refreshments.

(4) The Central Government may prescribe the standards of accommodation and catering facilities to which the canteen shall conform.

**20. Shelters or Rest Sheds, and Lunch Rooms.**—(1) In every dock, wherein more than one hundred and fifty dock workers are ordinarily employed, adequate and suitable shelters or rest rooms and suitable lunch rooms, with provision for drinking water where dock workers can eat meals brought by them, shall be provided at convenient places and maintained for the use of the dock workers:

Provided that any canteen maintained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 20 shall be regarded as part of the requirements of this sub-clause:

Provided further that, where a lunch room is provided, no dock workers shall eat any food in the precincts of the dock except in such lunch room.

(2) The shelters or rest rooms and lunch rooms to be provided under subparagraph (1) shall be sufficiently lighted and ventilated and shall be maintained in a cool and clean condition.

**21. Welfare Officers.**—(1) In every dock, wherein five hundred or more dock workers are ordinarily employed there shall be employed such number of Welfare Officers as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may prescribe the duties, qualifications and conditions of service of officers employed under sub-clause (1).

## PART IV

### SAFETY

#### *Wharves, Quays, Yards & Approaches*

**22. Surface.**—(1) Every regular approach over a dock which dock workers have to use for going to or from a working place on shore and every such working place shall be—

- (i) kept adequately clear, as far as practicable, from objects that can cause slipping, falling or stumbling,
- (ii) kept free from slipping owing to rain or oil by cleaning or may be made safe by strewing sand, ashes, saw-dust or by other suitable means, and
- (iii) maintained generally with due regard to the safety of the dock workers.

(2) All areas of a dock shall be kept properly graded in order to facilitate safe access to warehouses and store places and safe handling of cargo and equipment.

(3) Drain pools and catch basins shall be kept covered or enclosed.

(4) All areas of a dock and all approaches on which motor vehicles are used, shall be soundly constructed, surfaced with good-wearing material and sufficiently even to afford safe transport of cargo, and shall be properly maintained.

**23. Fencing of Dangerous Places.**—(1) The following parts of a dock and approaches shall, as far as practicable having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced so that the height of the fence shall be in no place less than 75 cm. (2 ft. 6 inches), and the fencing shall be maintained in good condition:—

(a) all breaks, dangerous corners, and other dangerous parts or edges of a dock;

(b) both sides of such foot ways over bridges, caissons, and dock gates as are in general use by dock workers and each side of the entrance at each end of such foot way for sufficient distance not exceeding 4.5 m. (5 yd.):

Provided that in case of fences which were constructed before the date of operation of the Scheme, it shall be sufficient if the height of the fence is in no place less than 63 cm. (2 ft. 3 inches).

(2) Ditches, pits, trenches for pipes and cables and other hazardous openings and excavations shall be securely covered or adequately fenced.

(3) Where wharves and quays slope steeply towards the water, the outer edge shall be protected as far as practicable.

**24. Clearance for passages.**—(1) Cargo shall not be so stored or vehicles so placed on any areas of a dock where dock workers are employed as to obstruct access to gangways, cranes and similar appliances and buildings.

(2) Where any space is left along the edge of any wharf or quay it shall be at least 90 cm. (3 ft.) wide, and shall be kept clear of all obstructions other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use.

**25. Gates.**—Where working areas of a dock are enclosed and the traffic warrants, a separate gate shall be provided for pedestrians.

#### *Warehouses and Storeplaces*

**26. Construction.**—All floors, steps, stairs, passages and gangways of warehouses and storeplaces shall be of sound construction and properly maintained.

**27. Floor loading.**—(1) The maximum load per square meter to be carried by any floor of a warehouse or storeplace and maximum load of any vehicle used on such floor shall be posted up at conspicuous places.

(2) These maximum loads shall not be exceeded.

**28. Stairs.**—(1) For every staircase in a warehouse or storeplace, a substantial handrail of a height of at least 90 cm. (3 ft.) shall be provided and maintained which if the staircase has an open side shall be on that side, and, in the case of a staircase having two open sides, such a handrail shall be provided and maintained on both sides.

(2) Any open side of staircase shall also be guarded by the provision and maintenance of lower rail or other effective means.

**29. Openings.**—All openings in floors and walls shall in so far as they present danger, be effectively protected.

**30. Means of escape in case of fire.**—(1) All warehouses and storeplaces shall be provided, in addition to the normal means of exit, with sufficient emergency means of escape in case of fire for the dock workers employed therein, and shall be distinctly marked in a language understood by the majority of the dock workers.

(2) A free passageway giving access to each means of escape in case of fire shall be maintained for the use of all dock workers.

(3) In every dock there shall be provided effective and clearly audible means of giving warning in case of fire to every dock worker employed therein.

*Lifting Machinery and Gear*

**31. Construction and maintenance.**—(1) In any dock, all parts, including the working gear, whether fixed or movable, of every lifting machinery and every chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel or pulley block used in hoisting or lowering shall be—

- (i) of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from defects;
- (ii) properly maintained; and
- (iii) thoroughly examined once at least every 12 months and particulars of such examination entered in the register approved by the Inspector.

For the purpose of this sub-paragraph, thorough examination means a visual examination supplemented, if necessary, by other means such as a hammer test, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined; and, if necessary for the purpose, parts of the lifting machinery and gear shall be dismantled.

(2) No lifting machinery and no chain or other appliance shall, except for the purpose of test, be loaded beyond the safe working load which shall be plainly marked thereon.

**32. Testing.**—(1) No lifting machinery and no chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel, or pulley block shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless it has been tested and examined by a competent person in the manner set out in Schedule IV and a certificate of such test and examination in the form approved by the Inspector obtained.

(2) All lifting machinery and all chains, rings, hooks, shackles, swivels and pulley blocks which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding or otherwise shall, before being again taken into use for hoisting or lowering, be adequately retested and re-examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination in the form approved by the Inspector obtained.

**33. Annealing.**—All chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels used in hoisting or lowering shall, unless they have been subjected to such other treatment as the Inspector may, subject to the confirmation by the Central Government, approve, be effectually annealed under the supervision of a competent person and at the following intervals:—

- (i) half-inch and smaller-chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use, once at least in every six months,
- (ii) all other chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use once at least in every twelve months:

Provided that in the case of such gear used solely on cranes and other hoisting appliances worked by hand twelve months shall be substituted for six months in sub-paragraph (i) and 2 years for 12 months in sub-paragraph (ii):

Provided also that where an Inspector is of opinion that owing to the size, design, material or infrequency of use of any such gear or class of such gear, the requirement of this clause as to annealing is not necessary for the protection of dock workers, he may by a certificate in writing and subject to confirmation by the Central Government, exempt such gear or class of gear from such requirement subject to such conditions as may be specified in such certificate.

Particulars of such annealing shall be entered in a register approved by the Inspector.

**34. Special gear.**—Nothing in the foregoing clause shall apply to the following classes of chains and gear:—

- (1) chains made of malleable cast iron;
- (2) plate link chains;
- (3) chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels made of steel;
- (4) pitched chains;
- (5) rings, hooks, shackles and swivels permanently attached to pitched chains, pulley blocks or weighing machines;
- (6) hooks and swivels having screw-threaded parts or ball bearings or other case-hardened parts; and
- (7) Bordeaux connections.

Chains and gear aforementioned shall thoroughly examined by a competent person once at least in every 12 months and particulars of examination entered in the register approved by the Inspector.

**35. Ropes.**—No rope shall be used in hoisting or lowering unless it is of suitable quality and free from patent defects and, in the case of wire rope, it has been tested and examined by a competent person in the manner set out in Schedule IV and a certificate of test and examination in the form approved by the Inspector obtained.

**36. Drivers of cranes, etc.**—No person under 18 years of age and no person who is not sufficiently competent and reliable shall be employed as a driver of the lifting machinery, whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise or for giving signals to a driver.

#### *Transport Equipment and Operations*

**37. Cargo Platforms.**—(1) Cargo platforms (except those formed by cargo itself) shall be made of sound material, substantially and firmly constructed, adequately supported and maintained in good repair.

(2) Cargo platforms shall—

(a) be of sufficient size to receive cargo and to ensure the safety of dock workers working on them,

(b) if of a height exceeding 1.5 m. (5 feet), in addition to the requirements of (a) above, be protected on any side, which is not being used for receiving or delivering cargo, by substantial fencing to a height of 90 cm. (3 feet) by upper and lower railings or taut ropes of chains with stanchions; and

(c) be provided with safe means of access, such as ladder or stairs.

(3) Cargo platforms shall not be overloaded.

(4) Portable trestles shall be so placed as to be steady.

**38. Conveyors.**—(1) Conveyors shall be of sound material, good construction and of sufficient strength to support safely the loads for which they are intended, and shall be kept in good repair.

(2) (i) Conveying machinery shall be so constructed and installed as to avoid hazardous points between moving and stationary parts or objects.

(ii) When a passageway is adjacent to an open conveyor, a clearance of at least 3 ft. (90 cm.) shall be provided.

(3) When dock workers have to cross over conveyors, regular crossing facilities affording safe passage and adequately lighted shall be provided.

(4) When conveyors that are not entirely enclosed cross over places where dock workers are employed or might pass beneath them, sheet or screen guards shall be provided to catch any material which might fall from the conveyors.

(5) Power-driven conveyors shall be provided at loading and unloading stations, at drive and take-up ends, and at other convenient places, with devices for stopping the conveyor machinery in an emergency.

(6) Adequate fencing shall be provided at transfer point.

(7) Conveyors which carry loads up inclines shall be provided with mechanical devices that will prevent machinery from reversing and carrying the loads back towards the loading point in the event of the power being cut off.

(8) Where two or more conveyors are operated together, the controlling devices shall be so arranged that no conveyor can feed on to a stopped conveyor.

(9) Where the tops of hoppers for feeding conveyors are less than 3 ft. (90 cm) above the floors, the openings shall be adequately guarded.

(10) (i) Where conveyors extend to points not visible from the control stations, they shall be equipped with gongs, whistles or signal lights, to be used by the operators before starting the machinery so as to warn dock workers who might be in positions of danger.

(ii) Similar provisions shall be made where necessary to enable the dock workers to communicate with the operator.

(11) Conveyors shall be provided with automatic and continuous lubrication systems, or with lubricating facilities so arranged that oiling and greasing can be performed without the oilers coming within dangerous proximity to moving parts.



- (12) Conveyors shall be thoroughly inspected once in every three months.
- (13) Dock workers shall not ride on conveyors.
- (14) Belt conveyors shall be provided with guards at the nips of belts and drums.
- (15) Intake openings of belowers or exhaust fans for pneumatic conveyors shall be protected with substantial metal screens or gratings.
- (16) Frames of gravity rollers and chutes shall be kept free of splinters, sharp edges and rough surfaces.
- (17) Gravity rollers and chutes shall not be used for the passage of dock workers.
- (18) Sideboards of chutes shall be sufficient height to prevent cargo from falling off.

**39. Power Trucks and Hand Trucks.**—(1) All truck and tractor equipment shall be of good material, sound construction, sufficiently strong for the purposes for which it is used and maintained in good repair.

(2) All truck and tractor equipment shall be inspected at least once a week by maintenance men or other competent persons, and when any dangerous defects are discovered in a vehicle, it shall be immediately taken out of service.

(3) Fork lift trucks shall be equipped with overhead guards adequate to prevent injury to the operator from falling objects.

(4) The rated capacity of every lift truck shall be marked on the truck so as to be readily visible.

(5) Power trucks and tractors shall be operated only by competent and thoroughly trained drivers.

(6) Power trucks and trailer trucks shall not be loaded beyond their safe carrying capacity.

(7) If loads are carried by two or more fork lift trucks working in unison, none of the trucks shall be loaded beyond three-quarters of its safe working load.

**40. Locomotives and wagons.**—(1) Sufficient clearance to ensure safety shall be allowed between structures or piles of cargo and railway tracks.

(2) Locomotive drivers shall act only on signals given by an authorised person; Provided that stop signals shall always be acted on, irrespective of their source.

(3) Locomotives pulling or pushing wagons shall move dead slow and shall be preceded by a man on foot when passing through an area where dock workers are working.

(4) Where it is necessary to move railway wagons more than a short distance without a locomotive, wagons shall move dead slow and be preceded by a man on foot when passing through an area where dock workers are working.

(5) Before moving railway wagons, train crews shall make sure that all dock workers are out of the wagons and the danger zone.

(6) Cranes, ship's winches and derricks shall not be used to move railway wagons.

(7) No locomotive or wagon shall be moved on a railway line until an efficient sound signals as a warning has been given by the man preceding it on foot to dock workers whose safety is likely to be endangered, or on approaching any curve where sight is intercepted, or any other point of danger to dock workers.

(8) Fly shunting in areas where dock workers are employed shall be prohibited and all trains shall be brought to a full stop before any wagons are cut loose.

(9) When a railway wagon or a group of wagons not directly connected to a locomotive is being moved, a person shall be appointed to control each wagon or group of wagons.

(10) As far as practicable, idle wagons shall not be left standing on quays with short distances between them.

(11) No dock worker shall cross a railway line by crawling or passing underneath a train or wagons or between adjacent wagons thereon where there may be risk of danger from traffic.

(12) When dock workers are required to work between or beneath railway wagons, they shall be provided with a lookout man responsible for giving them any necessary warnings:

(13) No person under 18 years of age shall be employed as a locomotive driver or a shunter.

(14) Dock workers shall not be inside open wagons when:

- (a) bulk cargo is being handled by means of grabs; or
- (b) metal stock is being handled by means of electromagnets.

(15) Where open wagons with swinging side doors are being emptied near passageways or walkways, danger signs shall be placed at either end of the exposed sections.

#### *Handling of Cargo*

41. **Stacking and unstacking.**—(1) Where stacking, unstacking, stowing or unstowing of cargo or handling in connection therewith cannot be safely carried out unaided, reasonable measures to guard against accident shall be taken by shoring or otherwise.

(2) Stacking of cargo shall be made on firm foundation not liable to settle and the weight of the cargo shall be such as not to overload the floors.

(3) Cargo shall not be stacked against partition or wall of warehouses or storeplaces unless it is known that the partition or the wall is of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure.

(4) Cargo shall not be stacked to such a height and in such a manner as would render the pile unstable.

(5) Where dock workers are working on stacks exceeding 1.5 m (5 ft.) in height, safe means of access to the stack shall be provided.

42. **Handling objects having sharp and projecting parts.**—Dock workers handling objects with sharp edges, fins, slivers; splinters or similar dangerous projecting parts, shall be provided with suitable protective equipment.

#### *Staging*

43. **Material and Construction.**—(1) A sufficient supply of sound and substantial material shall be available in a convenient place or places for the construction of staging.

(2) All the staging shall—

(a) be securely constructed of sound and substantial material and shall be maintained in such condition as to ensure the safety of all dock workers; and

(b) be inspected at regular and frequent intervals by a competent person.

(3) All planks intended to be used for staging shall—

(a) be carefully examined before being taken into use; and

(b) be re-examined before they are used again after the stages have been dismantled, by a person qualified to detect faults in timber.

(4) All planks forming stages shall be fastened to prevent slipping, unless they extend 45 cm (18 inches) or more beyond the inside edge of the thwart or support on which they rest.

(5) All stages shall be of sufficient width, as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, to secure the safety of the dock workers working thereon. In particular, no stage at a height of 2m (6 ft. 6 inches) or more above the ground, dock bottom, deck or tank top, shall be less than 45 cm (18 inches) wide.

(6) Planks supported on the rungs of ladders shall not be used to support stages.

(7) (a) Stages suspended by ropes or chains shall be secured as far as possible, so as to prevent their swinging.

(b) Fibre ropes shall not be used for suspending stages except where such stages are suspended from rope reeved through blocks.

44. **Restriction on Employment.**—No person under 18 years of age shall be required to work on a ship on a stage above the level of the ground.

**45. Precautions against falling Material.**—In the case of double banking, where dock workers are required to work on a stage and other dock workers are at work directly, beneath such stage, adequate measures, shall be taken to prevent the fall of articles or materials.

In particular—

- (a) the planks forming a stage on the outside of the ship shall be maintained in such a position that no article or material can fall between them; and
- (b) the inside plank of the upper stage shall be placed as near as possible to the ship's side and the outer plank shall extend beyond the edge of the stage below.

**46. Lighting.**—(1) All parts of the ship where dock workers are working on stages shall be efficiently lighted.

(2) If portable lamps, including hand lamps carried by the dock workers, are used for any part of such lighting, they shall be maintained in good condition. Oil lamps shall be provided with properly fitted screw lids or stoppers and be so constructed as to prevent, as far as practicable, the development of leaks. Oil or spirit with a flash point below 23°C. (73°F) (close test) shall not be used for purpose of lighting.

#### *Dangerous Substances and Environments*

**47. General Precautions.**—(1) Dangerous substances shall only be loaded, unloaded and otherwise handled under the supervision of a competent person who is familiar with the risks and the precautions to be taken.

(2) Special precautions, such as provision of mats, sling nets, boxes and high sided trays or pallets, shall be taken to prevent breakage of or damage to containers of dangerous substances during loading, unloading and otherwise handling.

(3) If containers of dangerous substances are broken or damaged to a dangerous extent, work shall be stopped and the dock workers concerned moved to a safe place until the danger has been eliminated.

(4) Dock workers loading or unloading or otherwise handling dangerous substances shall, where necessary, be provided with suitable protective equipment.

**48. Corrosive and caustic substances.**—(1) Where corrosive and caustic substances are handled or stored special precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to the containers and render any spillage harmless by use of absorbent or neutralising agents while cleaning it.

(2) When during handling of any corrosive or caustic substance there is likelihood of any spillage of the substance, no dock workers shall be allowed to work without wearing suitable protective equipment.

(3) Dock workers engaged in the removal of damaged containers containing corrosive or caustic substances shall be provided with suitable protective equipment.

**49. Other dangerous substances.**—(1) Before fumigated cargo such as grain is loaded or unloaded, adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that the cargo is safe to handle.

(2) If skins, wool, hair, bones or other animal parts have not been certified as having been disinfected, in particular against anthrax, or in cases where a risk of infection is suspected, the dock workers concerned shall:—

- (a) be instructed in the risks of infection and the precautions to be taken, for example, by cautionary notices or placards; and
- (b) be provided with suitable protective equipment.

**50. Dust and Fume, etc.**—In every dock in which by reason of work being carried on by dock workers there is given off any dust or fume or other impurity of such a nature and to such an extent as is likely to be injurious or offensive to the dock workers employed therein, or any dust in substantial quantities, effective measures shall be taken to remove the dust, fumes or other impurities which may be present and to prevent any further ingress thereof, and the employer shall satisfy himself that the space, is free from dust, fumes or other impurities and fit for the dock workers to work therein, or shall provide the dock workers working therein with suitable protective equipment.

**51. Deficiency of Oxygen.**—Before dock workers are permitted to enter tanks or other confined spaces in which rusting or fermentation of organic substances may

have caused deficiency of oxygen, such spaces shall be tested by suitable means, such as with a flame safety lamp, for the presence of sufficient oxygen.

**52. Fumigated spaces.**—Before dock workers are permitted to work in a confined space which has been fumigated, the space shall be certified safe by a competent person.

#### *Miscellaneous*

**53. Machinery.**—(1) In every dock, every flywheel and every moving part of any prime-mover and, unless they are in such position or of such construction as to be as safe to every dock worker employed as they would be as if they were securely fenced, every part of transmission machinery and every dangerous part of other machinery (whether or not driven by mechanical power) shall be securely fenced.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the sub-clause (1) above, all motors, cogwheels, chain and friction gearing, shafting, and steam pipes shall be securely fenced so far as is practicable.

(3) The fencing of dangerous parts of machinery shall not be removed while the machinery is in use, but if removed shall be replaced as soon as practicable and in any case before the machinery is taken into normal use again.

(4) No part of any machinery which is in motion and which is not securely fenced shall be examined, lubricated, adjusted or repaired except by persons duly authorised.

(5) Machine parts shall only be cleaned when the machine is stopped.

(6) When machinery is stopped for servicing or repairs, adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that it cannot be inadvertently restarted.

**54. Electrical Equipment.**—(1) Only duly authorised person shall be permitted to install, adjust, examine, repair, displace or remove electrical equipment or circuits.

(2) Efficient and suitably located means shall be provided for cutting off all pressure from every part of the system as may be necessary to prevent danger.

(3) All portable electric equipment shall be inspected by a competent person at least once in every day of use.

(4) Electrical equipment exposed to the weather shall be adequately protected against wet or corrosion.

(5) All non-current-carrying metal parts of electrical equipment shall be earthed or other suitable measures shall be taken to prevent them from becoming live.

(6) Portable or flexible electric conductors shall be kept clear of loads, running gear and moving equipment.

(7) Portable electric lamps shall be used only—

(a) where adequate permanent fixed lighting cannot be provided; and

(b) at a pressure safe in the particular conditions of work.

**55. Ladders.**—(1) All metal, wooden, rope or other ladders that have to be used by dock workers shall be of sound material, good construction and adequate strength for the purpose for which they are intended and shall be properly maintained.

(2) Wooden ladders shall not be painted, but oiled or covered with clear varnish or other transparent preservative.

(3) Where practicable, ladders shall rise, or be provided with an adequate handhold, to a height of 1m (3ft. 3in.) above the top landing place.

(4) Portable ladders shall not stand on a loose base.

(5) Portable ladders shall be properly placed and secured in place.

(6) No ladder shall be used which has—

(a) a missing or defective rung; or

(b) any rung which depends for its support on nails, spikes or other similar fixing.

(7) All ladders shall be inspected at suitable intervals by a competent person, and if dangerous defects are found in any ladder, the ladder shall be immediately taken out of service.

56. **Fire Protection.**—(1) Places where dock workers are employed shall, be provided with—

- (a) sufficient and suitable fire-extinguishing equipment; and
- (b) an adequate water supply at ample pressure.

(2) Persons trained to use the fire-extinguishing equipment shall be readily available during all working hours.

(3) Fire-extinguishing equipment shall be properly maintained and inspected at suitable intervals.

(4) Rules concerning the places in docks and time at which smoking may be permitted shall be laid down by the Port authority.

57. **Rescue.**—Provision for rescue from drowning of dock workers shall be made and maintained, and shall include—

- (a) supply of life-saving appliances, kept in readiness on the wharf or quay which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances; and
- (b) means at or near the surface of the water at reasonable intervals for enabling a person immersed to support means of escape from the water which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

## PART V

### MISCELLANEOUS

58. **Saving.**—The provisions of this Scheme shall not operate to the prejudice of the provisions of the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (19 of 1934) and the Indian Dock Labourers' Regulations, 1948 made thereunder.

59. **Penalties.**—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Scheme whoever being a person whose duty it is to comply with any of the paragraphs in this Scheme contravenes any of its provisions shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three months in respect of a first contravention or six months in respect of any subsequent contravention or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred in respect of a first contravention or rupees one thousand in respect of any subsequent contravention or with both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid.

(2) Any person who wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any of his powers under the Act or fails to produce any register or other document kept in pursuance of this Scheme or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from appearing before, or being examined by an Inspector, shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred or with both.

### SCHEDULE I

(See paragraph 5)

(List of Notifiable Diseases)

- (1) Lead tetra—ethyl poisoning.
- (2) Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
- (3) Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
- (4) Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amido derivatives or its sequelae.
- (5) Anthrax.
- (6) Pneumoconosis.
- (7) Poisoning by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
- (8) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

## SCHEDULE II

[See paragraph 15(3)]

*(Equipment required for a First-Aid box or cupboard)*

1. A copy of the first-aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser Factories, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Forty-eight sterilised finger dressings.
3. Twenty-four sterilised hand or foot dressings.
4. Twenty sterilised large or body dressings.
5. Six small, four large and two extra large sterilised burn dressings.
6. Three half-ounce packets sterilised cotton wool.
7. A bottle of two per cent. tincture of iodine.
8. A bottle of sal volatile.
9. Eye drops prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet.
10. Set of splints, cotton wool for padding.
11. Spool 10 meters by 2·5c, (ten yards by one inch), of adhesive plaster.
12. St. John Tourniquet.
13. Eighteen assorted roller bandages in envelopes.
14. Nine triangular bandages in envelopes.
15. Box of safety pins.
16. One pair surgical scissors.
17. Two ounce medicine glass.

## SCHEDULE III

[See paragraph 16(2)]

*(Equipment required for an Ambulance Room)*

- (i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.
- (ii) A table with a smooth top at least 2m × 1·2m (6' × 3' 6").
- (iii) Means of sterilizing instruments.
- (iv) A couch.
- (v) Two standard Army Pattern or "Furloy" telescopic handle stretchers complete with slings.
- (vi) Two buckets or containers with close fitting lids.
- (vii) Two rubber hot water bags.
- (viii) A kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water.
- (ix) Twelve plain wooden splints 1 cm × 10 cm × 6mm (36" × 4" × ¼").
- (x) Twelve plain wooden splints 35cm × 7·5cm × 6mm (14" × 3" × ¼").
- (xi) Six plain wooden splints 25cm × 5cm × 12mm (10" × 2" × ½").
- (xii) Six woollen blankets.
- (xiii) One pair artery forceps.
- (xiv) One bottle of brandy.
- (xv) Two medium size sponges.
- (xvi) Six hand towels.
- (xvii) Four "Kindney" trays.
- (xviii) Four cakes carbolic soap.
- (xix) Two glass tumblers and two wine glasses.
- (xx) Two clinical thermometers.
- (xxi) Graduated measuring glass with teaspoon.
- (xxii) One eye bath.
- (xxiii) One bottle 1 kg. (2 lbs.) carbolic lotion 1 in 20.
- (xxiv) Three Chairs.
- (xxv) One screen.
- (xxvi) One electric hand torch.
- (xxvii) Four first-aid boxes or cup boards stocked to standards prescribed in the Schedule II.
- (xxviii) An adequate supply of anti-tetanus serum.

SCHEDULE IV

[See paragraph 32(1)]

*Manner of Test and Examination before taking lifting machinery and gear into use*

(a) Every crane and other hoisting machine with its necessary gear shall be tested with a proof load which shall exceed the safe working load as follows :—

Safe working load	Proof load
Upto 20 tons . . . . .	25 per cent. in excess.
20—50 tons . . . . .	5 tons in excess.
Over 50 tons . . . . .	10 per cent. in excess.

The said proof load shall be hoisted and swung as far as possible in both directions. In the case of a jib-crane if the jib has a variable radius, it shall be tested with a proof load as defined above at the maximum and minimum radii of the jib. In the case of hydraulic cranes or hoists, where, owing to the limitation of pressure, it is impossible to hoist a load 25 per cent. in excess of the safe working load, it shall be sufficient to hoist the greatest possible load.

(b) Every article of loose gear (whether it is necessary to a machinery or not) shall be tested with a proof load at least equal to that shown against the article in the following table :—

Article of Gear	Proof load
Pitched chains used with hand operated Pulley Blocks and Rings, Hooks, Shackles or Swivels permanently attached thereto.	One and a half times the safe working load.
Other chains Other Rings Other Hooks Other Shackles Other Swivels	} Twice the safe working load.
Hand operated Pulley Blocks used with pitched Chains and Rings, Hooks, Shackles or Swivels permanently attached thereto.	One and a half times the safe working load.
Other Pulley Blocks—	
Single Sheave Block . . . . .	Four times the safe working load.
Multiple Sheave Block with safe working load upto and including 20 tons.	Twice the safe working load.
Multiple Sheave Block with the safe working load over 20 tons upto and including 40 tons.	Twenty tons in excess of the safe working load.
Multiple Sheave Block with the safe working load over 40 tons.	One and a half times the safe working load.

Provided that where an Inspector is of opinion that, owing to the size, design, construction, material or use of any such loose gear or class of such gear, any of the above requirements are not necessary for the protection of dock workers, he may by certificate in writing and subject to confirmation by the Central Government exempt such gear or class of gear from such requirement, subject to such conditions as may be stated in the certificate.

(c) After being tested as aforesaid, all machines with the whole of the gear accessory thereto and all loose gear shall be examined, the sheaves and the pins of the pulley block being removed for the purpose, to see that no part is injured or permanently deformed by the test.

(d) In the case of wire rope a sample shall be tested to destruction and the safe working load shall not exceed one-fifth of the breaking load of the sample tested.

### FORM I

To be sent to Inspector,  
Address.....

#### REPORT OF ACCIDENT OR DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE

[See paragraph 4 of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare)] Scheme, 1958  
(See Instructions overleaf)

1. Name of Employer.....
2. Address of employer.....
3. Ship, or other exact place where accident or dangerous occurrence happened.....
4. Date and hour of accident or dangerous occurrence.....
5. (1) Name and address of injured person.....Sex.....Age.....  
Occupation.....
- (2) Nature and extent of injuries (e.g. fatal, loss of finger, fracture of leg).....
- (3) By whom treatment was given.....
- (4) Was the injured person disabled from work for more than 48 hours?.....
6. Hour at which injured person started work.....
7. Cause of accident or dangerous occurrence.....
8. Accident:  
(a) If caused by machinery, state:—  
(i) Name of machine and part causing accident.....  
(ii) If moved by mechanical power at the time.....  
(b) State exactly what injured person was doing.....
9. Nature of Dangerous occurrence:

Signature.....  
Date.....

(to be filled in by Inspector)

Port.....  
Date of Receipt  
Accident/Dangerous  
Occurrence No.  
Causation  
Sex  
Remarks

(To be printed in the reverse)

### INSTRUCTIONS

#### REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

- (1) Notice of any accident in a dock which either—  
(a) causes loss of life to a dock worker, or  
(b) disables a dock worker from work on which he was employed for the rest of the day or shift on which the accident occurred,  
shall forthwith be sent by telegram, telephone or special messenger within four hours of the occurrence to—  
(i) the Inspector notified for the purpose;



(ii) the relatives of—

(a) deceased dock worker in case of fatal accident; and

(b) the dock worker injured, in case the injury is of such a serious nature that the dock worker is likely to be disabled from work for more than ten days; and

(iii) in the case of fatal accidents only,

(a) the officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station, and

(b) the District Magistrate or if the District Magistrate by order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate:

Provided that a notice of any accident of which notice is sent in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1884, or the Petroleum Act, 1934, or the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, need not be sent in accordance with this sub-paragraph.

(2) Where any accident causing disablement is notified under this sub-paragraph and after notification thereof results in the death of the dock worker disabled, notice in writing of the death shall be sent to the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) immediately the death occurs.

(3) The following classes of dangerous occurrences shall forthwith be reported to the Inspector in the manner described in sub-paragraph (1), whether death or disablement is caused or not:—

(i) collapse or failure of a lifting machinery used in raising or lowering of persons or goods, and breakage or failure of ropes, chains, or other appliances forming part of lifting machinery or the overturning or displacement of a crane;

(ii) collapse or subsidence of any wall, floor, gallery, roof, platform, staging and means of access provided in accordance with the Scheme;

(iii) bursting of a vessel containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure other than plant which comes within the scope of the Indian Boilers Act;

(iv) explosion or fire causing damage to any room or place in which dock workers are employed;

(v) explosion of a receiver or vessel used for the storage, at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

(4) Every notice given under sub-paragraph (1) or sub-paragraph (3) shall be confirmed within ninety-six hours of the occurrence by sending a written report to the Inspector in Form I provided that in case of an accident under clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1) such written report need be sent only when the dock worker is disabled from work on which he was employed for more than forty-eight hours immediately after the accident.

## FORM II

(See paragraph 5)

To be filled in by the Inspector.

No. of case.....

Remarks.....

## NOTICE OF POISONING OR DISEASE

(See instructions on reverse)

1. Name and address of the Employer.....

2. Name of the patient and his work No. if any.....

3. Address of the patient.....

4. Sex and age of the patient.....

5. Precise occupation of the patient.....

6. State exactly what the patient was doing at the time of contracting disease.....

7. Nature of Poisoning or Disease from which the patient is suffering.....

(Signature of the Employer)

Date.....

(Reverse side of Form II)

*Notification of certain Diseases*

(Extract from paragraph 5 of the Scheme)

(1) When a dock worker contracts any disease specified in Schedule I a notice in Form II shall be sent forthwith to the Inspector.

**SCHEDULE I**

*(List of Notifiable Diseases)*

- (1) Lead tetra-ethyl poisoning.
- (2) Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
- (3) Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
- (4) Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amido derivatives or its sequelae.
- (5) Anthrax.
- (6) Pneumoconosis.
- (7) Poisoning by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
- (8) Primary epithelomatous cancer of the skin.

*Duties of Port Authorities etc. under the Scheme*

(Extract from paragraph 6 of the Scheme)

(2) (a) It shall be the duty of every employer of dock workers.....  
.....to comply with the requirements of paragraphs  
4 and 5.....

[No. Fac. 183(1)/57.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 27th February 1958*

**S.O. 179.**—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), became applicable with effect from the 1st August, 1956, to the factory known as the Ahmednagar Electric Supply Company Limited, Ahmednagar, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the factory of the said company to which the said Act applies and the employees in their Head office at Nariman House, 47-A, Bamanji Master Road, Dhobitalao, Bombay-2;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall also apply to the aforesaid Head Office of the said Company situated at Bombay.

[No. P. F. II-9(3)/58.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

**ORDERS**

*New Delhi, the 26th February 1958*

**S.O. 180.**—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Sree Madanpur Colliery, P.O. Ondal, District Burdwan, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

(a) Whether the change of designations of Sarvashri Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee, Srinath Chakravarti, Sudhansu Shankar Ganguli, from Mining Sardars to Shot firers by the management of Sree Madanpur Colliery was justified having regard to their qualifications and the directions given in paragraph 787 of the Award of the A.I.T. (Colliery Disputes) read with Appendix XVII of the Award.

(b) Whether the termination of services of the three persons aforesaid by the management of the said colliery was wrongful and if so, whether they should be reinstated or given any other alternative relief.

[No. LR II-55-1(65)/57.]

**S.O. 181.**—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Burdroochuck Colliery of M/S Bird & Company, (Private) Ltd., P.O. Sijua, Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the transfer of Shri Mathura Prasad from Grade II to III by the management of Burdroochuck Colliery was justified or it amounted to improper demotion?

(2) Whether keeping (1) above in view, his subsequent dismissal was wrongful?

(3) If so, what relief is he entitled to?

[No. LR II-2(7)/58.]

**S.O. 182.**—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended between the employers in relation to the Baljwa and Charkitelaiya mica mines of Messrs Chotturam Horilram (Private) Limited, P.O. Jhumritelaiya and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under the section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

(1) "whether the lock-out in the Baljwa Mica Mine with effect from the 12th November, 1957 and its subsequent closure was justified and, if not, to what relief the workers are entitled?

(2) Whether the strike in the Charkitelaiya Mica Mines with effect from the 14th November to 9th December 1957 was justified and if so, to what relief the workmen are entitled?

[No. LR II-56-1(10)/57.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 28th February 1958

**S.O. 183.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the film entitled "For Men Only" and its trailer produced by Paul Henreid, U.S.A., shall be deemed to be uncertified films in the whole of India.

[No. 8/11/57-FC.]

## ORDER

*New Delhi, the 27th February 1958*

**S.O. 184.**—The Central Government hereby;

- (a) directs, in pursuance of the provisions of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 3805, dated the 26th December, 1955 and in modification of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.O. 115, dated the 10th February, 1958 that the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Madras shall consist of 25 members with immediate effect; and
- (b) appoints, after consultation with the Central Board of Film Censors, the following persons as members of Advisory Panel of the said Board at Madras with immediate effect in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 9 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 10 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951:—
  - 1. Shri T. Chengalvaroyan.
  - 2. Shri B. K. Sarvotham Rao.
  - 3. Shri S. Mahalingam.

[No. 14/1/57-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.